

THE TIMES.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1892.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, since the solemn duty of my responsibility. If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the majority of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated. Knowing full well its labors and perils, and with humble reliance upon the divine Being, I believe in power to aid and comfort in a faithful and over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

"I don't give Rebels in the South vouchers. I would rather furnish rope to hang every one of them."—General James B. Weaver, People's party candidate for President.

The Baltimore Sun has sent Mr. Frank Richardson, the well-known chief of its Washington bureau, to Illinois, to report the condition of affairs there. His first letter states that the Democracy are making such a splendid fight that they have the Republicans thoroughly alarmed. For the first time in the history of that State, the Republicans are calling on the national committee for aid, and the local corruption fund, which has hitherto been sent to other States, is to be kept in Illinois, and this year has to be augmented by contributions from the national committee. Says the Sun: "Even if the Democrats do not carry what has hitherto been considered a Republican Gibraltar, it is clear that they will press their opponents so vigorously and closely as to keep them from extending the customary aid to their allies elsewhere. Illinois Republicans have all they can do this year to look after themselves."

The natural query suggested by this is that if the national corruption fund has to be called on to help Radical strongholds, what will become of the doubtful States?

Just one year ago, lacking a few days, General Sikes, who is now supporting the Republican party, on the ground that Mr. Cleveland was unjust to the Federal soldier while occupying the Presidency, made a speech at Utica, N. Y., in which he expressed himself in the following emphatic terms:

"Now as to President Cleveland's record in behalf of the soldiers. They charge that he has vetoed a good many pension bills. So he has. I have read his views. I am a soldier. I love my soldiers. Had I been President and a Congress had passed such bills for my soldiers, I should have vetoed every one of them, too. They were mostly all frauds and shams, and I had no frauds under me. Any right-minded man, sworn to discharge his duty, would have signed these vetoes as President Cleveland did."

This spoke General Sikes before he had allowed a feeling of spite to warp his views. He is refuted out of his own mouth, and placed in a position in which he should properly forfeit the respect of all fair-minded men.

An address has been prepared by a large number of citizens of Massachusetts, urging the people of that State to support Cleveland, which is remarkable for the many distinguished names attached to it which were formerly associated with the Republican party. At the head is the name of Henry L. Pierce, once a Republican Congressman. Other signers are: William Lloyd Garrison, Professor N. S. Shaler, President Eliot of Harvard University, T. B. Aldrich, Martin Brimmer, Colonel Theodore Lyman, an ex-Congressman; Charles Francis Adams, Professor Charles Eliot Norton and Richard H. Dana.

Field Marshal Murat Halstead has written a labored communication to the New York Herald, in which he takes the ground that the abandonment of Radicalism by Judge Cresham, Hon. Wayne MacVeagh and Judge Cooley are blessings in disguise to the Republican party. Mr. Halstead, in addition to being Field Marshal, is evidently ambitious to go down to history as the greatest political Mark Tapley of the century.

The grand jury sitting in the Home-land cases seems to be the most accommodating body in the world. They have not only found true bills against the rioters for treason, but against H. C. Frick for murder and conspiracy. They are evidently ready to find any true bill they may be asked for, and the courts of Allegheny county and Pennsylvania will be engaged for some time to come in trying some very interesting cases.

Rev. Thomas Dixon is to deliver a lecture in Richmond on Fools. He ought to follow the example of the late Dr. George W. Bagby, who, on delivering a lecture on the same subject, had his tickets printed, "Fools. Admit one."

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CONTEST—BRIBERY.

We have been carefully looking over the whole field for some time and we can candidly say that, in our opinion, if the election were held to-morrow Mr. Cleveland would be triumphantly elected President of the United States. If the indications do not point to this conclusion, then signs are as deceptive in Presidential contests as in fair weather. If there be an element of doubt in the case, it has been introduced by the announcement that comes from Republican headquarters that the party authorities have undertaken to raise two millions of dollars for use in the campaign between now and the day of election. If this fund is raised it is impossible to say what figure it will cut. That it will be raised, we have not the slightest doubt, if the party managers can sufficiently impress the protected monopolists with the idea that they are in danger. They will pay two millions of dollars or ten times that amount before they will release their grip upon the throats of the American people. We fear then that if Chairman Carter really goes out amongst the tariff money-bags in quest of two millions of dollars, he will not come back empty handed.

What can he do with this money if he raises it?

Professor J. J. McCook, who is a citizen of Connecticut, has articles in the September and October numbers of the Forum on "venal voting," the only inference to be drawn from which is that the purchase and sale of votes amongst our Yankee friends are as much a matter of open and above board business as the purchase and sale of chickens.

He shows that in one town 75 out of every 1,000 Americans are venal; 330 out of every 1,000 Germans are; and 263 out of every 1,000 Irish are. He also shows that in this town 70 intemperate Americans out of 100 intemperate Americans are venal, and that 80 of 100 Americans who are both intemperate and drunkards are venal. In another town 21 out of every 100 voters are purchasable. The same proportions run pretty well all over the State.

In preparing his article, he sought correspondence with public officials in many parts of the United States. The Attorney-General of South Carolina wrote him: "We are all too honest or too poor to spend anything in elections. No vote can be bought in South Carolina," and the Attorney-General of Texas wrote: "We never had any venal voting to speak of. We are pure, honest patriots and good Democrats and vote for our country—not for money." Professor McCook quotes their statements to turn up his nose at them in derision as nothing more than huge jests. The Yankee assumes that all men are, as a matter of course, like himself, and he does not believe it possible a people can exist which really holds some things in higher esteem than it holds money. Our author says that a Presidential contest in Connecticut costs each party four hundred thousand dollars. The population of Connecticut is, by the last census 746,258, that of Virginia is 1,655,980. It is quite in order to remark that if any such sum as \$800,000 were spent in Virginia in one election the people would really believe that the world was about to come to an end.

But the most astounding feature of Professor McCook's paper is his account of the persons whose votes are bought. He has analyzed the purchasable element and he finds amongst them a large proportion of mechanics, mechanics who are also farmers, owners of good farms, worth one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars, farm hands, teamsters and renters of land. How astonishing to a Virginian to tell him that the votes of white men in these ranks of life can be bought!

Since Professor McCook's articles appeared a citizen of New Hampshire has published a letter, called out by the articles of McCook, stating that the purchasable vote in that State is as large as it can possibly be in Connecticut. In one town, which he describes as one of the richest in the State in proportion to population, he is gratified to state that the purchasable vote is only about six per cent. of the voting population. In another town he says venality "is so widespread that at the last State election eight hundred dollars were sent in for the purchase of votes. Considering that there are only one hundred and forty voters in the town this sum seems enormous, but for some reason prices ruled high, twenty-five dollars being the ruling price." Of an adjoining town he says: "I am told on perfectly good authority that in this town from sixty to seventy-five per cent. of the votes are purchasable, the price ranging from two dollars upwards, although recently, when competition was slight, a number of votes went for fifty cents each."

This is the account which our Yankee friends give of their own population. Professor McCook is one of the best known men of the day. His articles are written with very great apparent frankness, and we can conceive of no object he could have in view to make him slander his own people. If what he says is true, then no man can say what effect Chairman Carter's \$2,000,000 are going to have in the contest. All we can do is to strive with all our might and hope for the best. If the Northern population is as venal as their own writers represent it to be, then free elections are done with, and money, and money alone, is to rule the country.

THE VAGARIES OF WEAVER.

A dispatch in the New York Sun from St. Louis represents General Weaver, on passing through that city a day or so back, as saying: "I have been all through the South, with the exception of West Virginia, and find the people accepting our doctrine with avidity and turning from the old parties almost in armies. The best feature of the success with which our movement there has been attended is the fact that the ex-Confederate soldiers have been won over almost to a man, while the farmers are also heartily indorsing us. From my experience and observation I can say that the populist movement in the South has become formidable, and is not a movement for the hour, but has come to stay."

He added that in Mississippi his meetings were attended by 5,000 persons, and that in North Carolina they were five times as large as those which Mr. Stevenson addressed. We notice that he had nothing to say of the dimensions of his movement in Florida, Georgia and Alabama, the State elections having been held in those States before he submitted his remarks.

If Weaver really believes that the

ex-Confederate soldiers have been won over almost to a man" to his foolishness and absurdities, then he is the most phenomenal jackass of the day. The ex-Confederate soldier is the bone and sinew of the Southern States. There dwells nowhere and in no land a more conservative, steady and intelligent body of citizens than they. A few ill-advised of them, egged on by poverty and privation, have undoubtedly allowed themselves to be misled by Weaver's nonsense regarding Wall street, monopolists, free silver and the money classes. But the great body of them know that property is to be accumulated by labor alone, and that whatever a man once acquires by his industry and thrift he is to be protected in the enjoyment of, and not robbed of under specious pretexts labelled with catchy names. They are good citizens who abhor Weaver and his communistic doctrines, and we candidly believe that if a vote was taken amongst the ex-Confederate soldiers Weaver would not get one in one hundred. So pick up your flint and try again, Friend Weaver. The "Confeds" will not pull you through.

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

His Honor Was Wrapt in the Solitude of His Own Originality and a Rubber Coat.

The office of Justice John is usually wide open, and before the court sits attorneys, friends and offenders are accustomed to gather there, but yesterday morning the door was closed, the curtains drawn, and it was not until 9:30 o'clock exactly that signs of life appeared.

At the hour of court the door was thrown open and Justice John walked over the sidewalk to the bench. His step was stately, and he strode like he was "stepping off" the parlor floor to ascertain how many yards of carpet were needed, or even a tiled floor trying only to touch the old colored tiles. He wore a thin rubber or gossamer coat, buttoned all the way down to the knees, and his face was solemn—very solemn.

It was a grand sight. The audience knew all about "robed in majesty," "clad with the ermine of the court," "wrapt in the solitude of his own originality," "muffled in disrobe," covered with the "blossoms of the gods," and "dressed in sack cloth and ashes," but the sight of the rubber coat on a clear day rather upset the calculations of the "best informed" attendants in the group.

The proceedings went on, and gradually it dawned upon the audience that Justice John would not be outdone by the black silk robes worn by the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, now in session here. The authenticity of this is not vouched for by me, as I was late and absent. Squire rely upon information received of Squire Jones, of Sugar Bottom, who was present at the first time in many months.

Nora Jones (colored) was charged with tearing the dress of Florine Hackney (also colored). They had been living in the same house together, and while there was some difference in the fit of basques and waists, the skirts of one about suited the other. Nora found that Florine had taken her new Sunday striped trailing skirt, and was out on dress parade with it. The two met, Nora took the skirt right there, and Florine went home by alleyways displaying Hamburg edging, cheap insertion and imitation lace to great advantage, and Nora then hardly speak as they pass by Julia Johnson, a girl of fourteen, and whose face resembled the early efforts of an amateur sculptor with a block of soft coal, testified that she was a nurse on Franklin street near Eighth, at \$2.50 per month, and that Nora was right in the matter of the skirt. Justice fined Nora \$50 for subjecting Florine to the possibilities of taking cold.

Gordon Sheppard was charged with being drunk, abusing and throwing rocks at his wife, who sought refuge in a neighbor's yard. His hair, moustache, eyes and face were touched with white, and he wore of auroral tints, and his general appearance would have been just the thing to have started the performances in the Spanish bull ring. He pleaded guilty and stood a good chance for leaving his home for a few days, but was sent to the old story of the love that doth exposit. The wife testified that she did not want him punished, was not afraid of him now, and all the balance that the heart writes down while the reason is at rest. He escaped with a fine of \$10.

Willie Edwards (white) was sent to jail for thirty days as a vagrant. He was from Hanover county, and therefore could not be sent to the almshouse, although he had the appearance of needing medicine and attention far more than anything else.

A commission of lunacy was awarded for Willie Walker (colored), who was from Hanover county, and therefore could not be sent to the almshouse, although he had the appearance of needing medicine and attention far more than anything else.

Samuel Austin (colored) was fined \$2.50 for disorderly conduct and for interfering with a policeman.

Maggie Allman (colored) was fined \$2.50 for assaulting Rosa Clark with a brick.

James J. Sutton, J. C. Sheppard, John W. Loring, J. R. Blunt, W. V. May and J. W. Moody (all white) were fined \$2 each for being drunk.

Henry Jackson (colored) was fined \$2 for being drunk.

Sentenced to Prison.

Charles Johnson, alias Charles Dunston, was arraigned before Judge Witt in the hustings court and convicted of assault. He was sent to jail for fifteen days and fined one cent.

Stonewall Clark, alias Frank Brandt, who was found guilty on Monday of burglary, was yesterday sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, the term ascertained by the jury.

City Committee to Meet.

The Committee on James River Improvement will hold a called meeting at noon to-day in the Council chamber.

The Committee on Light will meet in the same place at 5 P. M. to transact some important business.

The Committee on Health will hold its regular meeting in the Council chamber this evening at 6:30 o'clock.

"The Soudan" Coming.

"The Soudan," C. B. Jefferson, Klan and Erlanger's great spectacular military drama, will play a return engagement at the Mozart Academy Monday, October 17th, for one week. The production this season will be garished with all the splendid scenic views, and the scenery is said to be much stronger than the one that was so well received here last season.

Chambers of Commerce.

The October quarterly meeting of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow at 10 o'clock P. M. in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, over the Merchants' National Bank, corner Eleventh and Main streets.

Property Transfers.

Richmond.—Frances A. E. Oliver's trustee to James N. Boyd, 95 5-6 feet on east side Brook Avenue, subject to liens amounting to \$2,125, \$2,157.50.

Henrico.—C. M. H. Blackburn to Andrew J. Frank, 58 acres, \$100.

Chancery Court.

R. H. Catlett was admitted to practice law in the chancery court yesterday.

John B. Stanfield qualified yesterday as executor of the will of Edwin Stanfield. The estate is small.

Mr. W. D. Wentz, Geneva, N. Y., was cured of the severest form of dyspepsia by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Full particulars sent if you write C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient action.

The Art Gallery of Richmond is worthy a visit. Artists and decorators' materials. 302 J. B. BRAWN, 213 east Broad street.

VIRGINIA DOGS.

Some of the Fine Ones at the Poultry, Pigeon and Kennel Club Show.

The dogs on exhibition at the Richmond Poultry, Pigeon and Kennel Club Show on Broad street were paraded on the street yesterday, and attracted much attention. Although the poultry and pigeon exhibit is a very fine one, the dogs seem to attract most attention. The parade of the animals on the street not only served to give them much needed exercise, but aroused more extended interest in the exhibit.

Among the dogs on exhibition are: W. H. Sands' celebrated second prize Westminster show) bitch Acme, and her kennel of seven pups, only six weeks old, but show tremendous development for such young pups.

On account of Captain Sands judging the St. Bernard class, representatives from his kennel (including William Tell) were not for competition. No first prize in St. Bernards was awarded. Mr. A. P. Sheild's beautiful bitch Regina carried off second prize.

Mr. Sheild also shows his dog Rex. Mr. S. S. Kelly, of Norfolk, shows his large St. Bernard Brevin, which was much admired on account of his great size. The first prize for St. Bernard puppy was carried off by Mr. W. B. Weisiger for his splendid eight-month-old pup Don Juan—a very large dog, whose son of Casper, ex-Champion Plimlimon stock is now recognized as one of the leading St. Bernard strains and the club is to be congratulated upon having members who have the spirit to invest and bring into the State such thorough blood.

Mr. R. H. Thompson shows her English fox-terrier Hattie (first prize), which with her pup, Virginia Regina (first prize), causes great admiration, and attracts quite a crowd around her kennel.

Mr. J. A. Thompson shows his imported St. Bernard fox-terrier Rattler II, which carried off the first prize.

Mr. H. J. Casey shows also an attractive kennel, his prize pointer Echo (first and special prize), and a pup by Echo, Lady Grace, a real beauty, well bred.

Mr. C. W. Allen's dog, Joe Gladstone, needs no comment. Joe will remain on the bench till the end of the show.

Mr. T. C. Howard's two Irish setters, Birdie and Bob Lee, were also shown, but were too late for competition.

Mr. R. V. Owen and Mr. Louis Washers' kennels of beagle pups have been greatly admired, each kennel taking first and second prizes.

Mr. R. V. Owen's pointers Harry and Alto, scored first and second prizes.

Mr. W. B. Taylor's pointer, Ponto, was awarded second prize (over 55 pounds).

Mr. W. F. Sales' English setter, "Meadow Lea," carried off the ribbon.

Mr. R. V. Owen's setter pup, "Macon," took second in the puppy class.

Mr. W. B. Taylor's English setter, Dash, took second prize.

Mr. J. A. Thompson's handsome English setter, Edith, was not for competition, but was greatly admired, and would probably have scored first honors if her owner had entered her.

Mr. R. V. Owen's black-and-white setter, Dash, took second prize.

Among the pups Mr. E. A. Martin's Emperor first, Mr. George C. Jepson's pug Fisk carried off second prize.

Mr. James Lynch's collies, Robert Burns and Lassie took first and second.

Mr. W. M. Farrow, Orange county, took first prize in fox hounds.

Mr. Mountcastle's two coach dogs were awarded first and second.

Mr. H. C. Bradley's greyhounds Ned and Fanny carried off first and second, respectively.

Mr. E. Redford's poodle Jake is too well known to mention. Although he is running into age, still he is greatly admired.

Dr. P. Vaughan-Lloyd's bull terrier Sully carried off the blue ribbon.

The genial manager of the show, Mr. Blackburn, exhibited his two Scotch and Skye terriers Beauty and Robie, and each carried off first prize in their respective classes.

The poultry show, which covers pens of valuable birds, Indian and pit game, coochins, bantams, langshans, light bantams, leghorns and other varieties, is a very interesting one.

The pigeon show covers a large variety of the birds, and makes the finest exhibit ever seen here.

The Governor Has Pardoned Him.

Governor McKinney yesterday pardoned Joseph J. Bunting, who in April, 1889, was sentenced at the Northampton County Court to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for arson. The Governor in granting the pardon made the following statement:

"Joseph J. Bunting was sent to the penitentiary from the county of Northampton for a term of five years from April, 1889. His term will expire, by computation allowed for good conduct, in April, 1893.

"The charge against him was arson—the burning of his own house. The damage was only to the extent of a few dollars. It was charged that the attempted burning was for the purpose of securing the insurance money, the prisoner being heavily in debt and much in need of the money. It is said by the officer who prosecuted him that he was not satisfied with the term.

"The pardon was asked for soon after his conviction. The jury, the prosecuting attorney and a large number of the citizens of the county joined in a petition. At that time it was refused, but now it has been renewed by the same petitioners, and in view of the facts above stated and the continued good conduct of the prisoner while in prison, I have determined to release him from serving out the remainder of his term, that he make a support for his large and dependent family, who greatly need his services."

The Governor yesterday received an invitation to attend the Democratic barbecue to be held at Burkeville on October 15th. However, he declined to be present on account of some previous business engagement.

Circuit Court of Appeals.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals convened yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

There were present Judges Bond, Goff, Hughes and Simonton.

The following attorneys were admitted to practice in the court: Messrs. A. L. Holliday, Richmond; Thomas S. Marin, Scottsville; W. D. Dabney, Charlottesville; and C. E. Warner, Detroit, Mich.

The decrees and judgments were entered in the cases in which decisions were rendered on yesterday.

The case of Coates & Co. against the United States, from the circuit court of Maryland, was argued before Judges Goff, Hughes and Simonton by Mr. Frank P. Clark for the plaintiff and by Mr. John T. Enson for the Government.

The argument was continued until 4 o'clock, when the court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

The first case which comes up this morning will be Harmon & Co. against Bond and others, and will be argued by Hon. Thomas S. Marin and W. D. Dabney for the plaintiffs and Mr. Malcolm Jackson, of West Virginia, for the defendants.

An important mass-meeting of the various lodges of Richmond and Manchester of the Seneca League will be held at Druids' Hall to-night for the purpose of selecting a delegate to go to Philadelphia to investigate the affairs of the League and to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the members residing here. Attention is called to the notice of Past Deputy Supreme President H. E. Hirschberg, to be found in another column, relative to this meeting. The Philadelphia Times of yesterday states that several members residing in that city have agreed for an injunction and a receiver, and this meeting has been called on account of such information received.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE COHEN COMPANY
11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

Hosiery and Underwear Sale.

Never has the Big Store offered such possibilities to buyers of Underwear. The goods of the past have been a sight to see after a few washings. It was all wrong. A half-hearted attempt at making good looking goods was the utmost endeavor of the makers. A specialty awoke them! A few wide awake people saw a fortune in producing Underwear woven scientifically as to two particulars—

1st. When woven right the fabric absorbs the moisture from the body and takes it up in the outer surface, which is woven differently from the inner. That stops that chafing sensation when coming from a warm room to the outer air—it saves many a case of pneumonia.

2d. Underwear woven right need not shrink any more than does any other fabric.

Under patented names and fancy labels they sold—and sell yet (here, if you want them)—vests and pants that are a benediction to humanity.

But the other makers waked up! To-day, as a result, we offer thousands of dozens of all grades of Underwear woven to give these coveted results. You don't buy for maker's names and patents, though you shouldn't forget your benefactors. Remembering them includes us, for we had a big hand in bringing about these results while guarding you from fictitious prices. We've more Underwear than any one gettable share of Richmond's buyers can wear—we sell beyond Richmond, and we're going to sell more. If we can't, why, of course, these prices mean loss. We can't get the figures on smaller lots; we can't get factories to hum on our special orders unless they can hum long enough to be worth while. There are surprises in the store not named in this list—

Ladies' Heavy Cotton Crochet Vests, four sizes. Each neck with neat tape drawn through. Last year you'd paid \$2. By buying 30 dozen the price is \$2. Egyptian lawn, white or drab, prettily finished pants and vests, all sizes—\$2 a garment.

Ladies last year paid 50c for less value than these at 75c. Low cost, high neck, sleeves or without—quite dainty in fact; well shaped. Pants to match—40 per cent. wool. White or natural.

These are 60 per cent. wool. Shrink! Well, you can't boil them. Tho' that is bad treatment. Pants and Vests. White or natural—paid \$1.25 for no better last year. Silk used where sewing is necessary; all wool; well shaped. Pants and Vests. White or natural.

\$1.25 the garment, in white or natural. Pure and the finest wool; best sanitary weave. \$1.75 Sanitary garments. Pure wool, stainless black. You may boil white and these together without injury to either. Pants and Vests.

\$1.50 for same grade in Equestrian Tights. \$2 for the same in Equestrian Tights. \$1.50 for same grade in Equestrian Tights. \$1.50 for same grade in Equestrian Tights.

At \$1.50 Fast Black Pants, elastic bands, Silk (laid) and beautifully finished. You can't get better quality for less with these. Sanitary Combination Suits in white, natural and black—\$2.50, \$1.50, \$2.50 (pure wool).

Medicated Scarlet Pants and Vests for ladies requiring medicated underwear—\$1 the garment; same were \$1.50 last year. Dr. Karl's Sanitary Vests (laid) for men and ladies. A great strengthening of bowels and kidneys. \$1.

We bestow equal care on Children's wear.

Children's Vests, 25c or 30c; all-wool, 50c. These in gray or white, all-wool, 65c to 94c, with decorative trimmings. New system. Combination Suits for children at \$1.18 to \$1.38, white or gray.

Infants' Vests, 35c to 75c. You want all-wool for the garment. In white or natural. Pure and the finest wool; best sanitary weave. \$1.75 Sanitary garments. Pure wool, stainless black. You may boil white and these together without injury to either. Pants and Vests.

For boys and girls—Drawers and Shirts for all ages from 6 years to 16. They are part of the large purchase of last season. For different sizes the prices ran from 95c to \$1.40 a garment. To-day at 65c each, any size.

From last season—Ladies' All-Wool Vests—\$1.25 each at 75c. Children's and boys' vests 16 to 34, at 95c—most were 95c.